

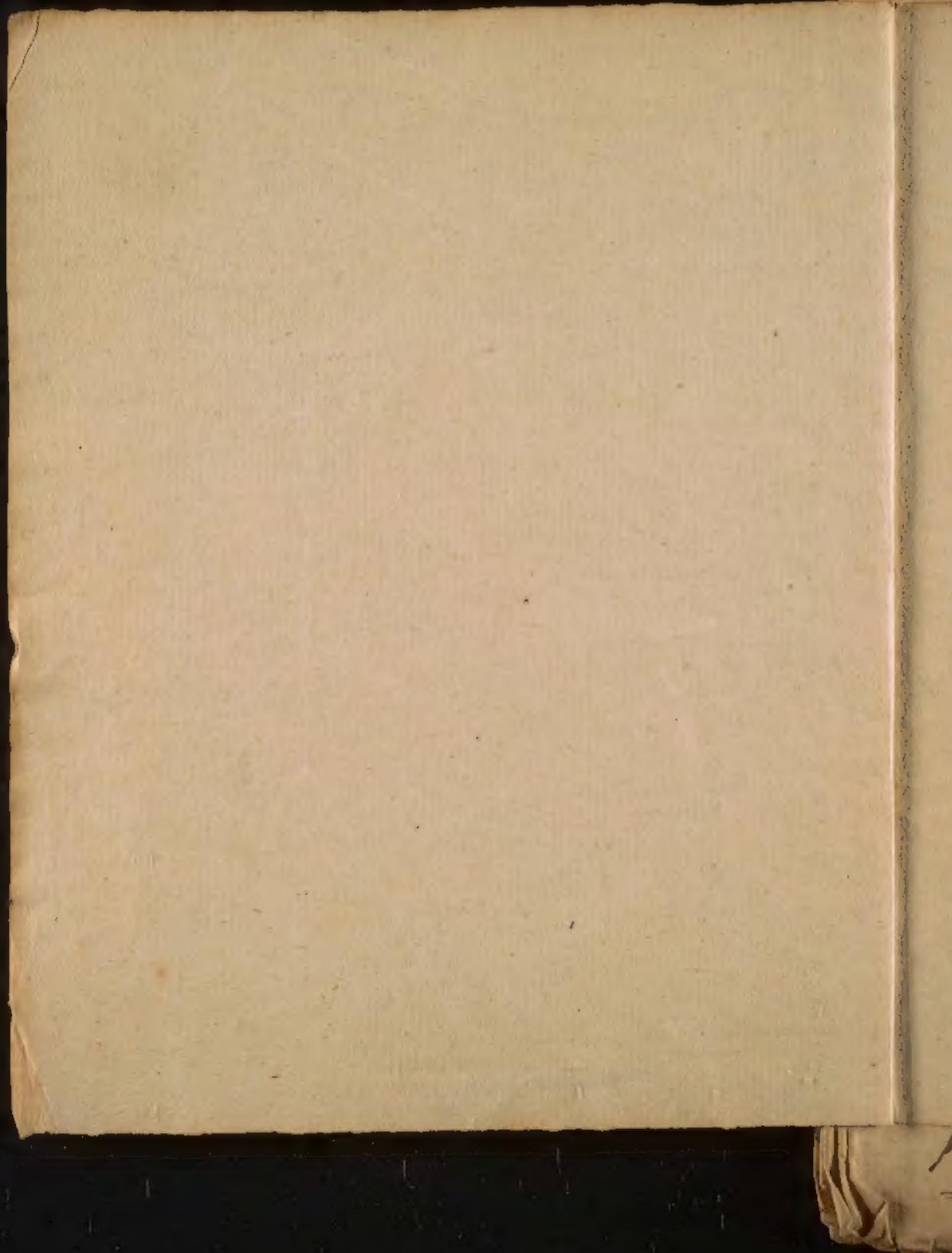
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Hysterical Diseases & disorders.

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takes place where matter is discharged into the Abdomen. Last Mr. Burns of Glasgow informed me in a letter I received from him in 1807 that he had once drawn off the matter from thus effused into the Abdomen by means of tapping. The Abdomen again filled with pus. An inflam^m which took place in the Umbilicus and which supplicated served as a vent for the matter a second time, after which he recovered.

An effusion of the matter into the stomach, thorax & pericardium is I believe always fatal. The death in these cases is generally sudden. Recoveries have been supposed to take place where the matter has been effused into the lungs by means of the

V Dr Thomas Clark says he saw
several recoveries ^{in the East Indies} in which a similar
outlet took place of the matter con-
tained in the liver.

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double adhesion I have mentioned. The
late Dr Redman ^{of this city}, was said to have dis-
charged the contents of an abscess in
the liver by means of expectoration.
I have had two patients viz Dr Pascali-
chis of New York, and Miss L. Wilson
of this city in whom I supposed the
matter from the liver had passed off
in the same way. Dr La Roche ^{an} emi-
nent & ingenious French physician
of this city who attended Dr Pascalis with
me informed me during our visits
to him, that he once ^{had} attended a pati-
ent who ^{had} discharged, ^{as he thought} the matter of an ^{hepatit} abscess through his
lungs. Some years afterwards this died.
The Doctor obtained permission to open
him, and to his surprise, found no

particularly the fact mentioned by Dr Gordon
of the woman in the Infirmary of Edin^r
who expectorated in a hepatitis a pint of
bile, of which I took notice in our Physio-
logy.

Marks of adhesion between the liver
diaphragm, and lungs. In this
case was the matter absorbed by
the ~~the~~ lymphatics and deposited in
the lungs, from whence it was ex-
pectorated? This I know is the
common opinion and several ana-
lyses formerly mentioned seem to
favour it, but I am disposed to
believe that the lungs & the liver
in ^{most} protracted cases undergo a sep-
arative process at the same time.
It is certain the lungs are diseased in
the hepatitis - hence the ^{"dry"} cough which
always attends it. In favor of the matter
being discharged from the liver into

the inspiration
while I thus suppose a double infection
from the lungs to be the most probable
cause of a discharge of pus from them I
admit its taking place likewise from the
adhesion of the liver to the diaphragm
and of the diaphragm to the lungs. Differ-
tions prove this to be the case.

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the lungs, Dr. S. Clark tells the patients
are sometimes suffocated by it. This
is possible without any ~~passage~~^{matter from}
~~passage between~~^{to the} liver & lungs, for
how often do we find obscure patients to
die of suffocation in pulmonary consumption
from the sudden intake of air
absorb which dissections have shown no
to be seated exclusively in the lungs.
a single discharge of matter from the liver
into the common duct into the duodenum,
does not always cure. There is often
a reaccumulation of matter and a fresh
discharge of it every two or three
weeks, ~~for many~~^{for} months, together,
and every two or three months for
years together. Of this I have seen many
instances. In some of them the collection

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and discharge of the matter was often
attended with great pain in the bowels.
In one of these cases, nothing gave
such prompt relief as the loss of from
four to six ounces of blood.

I took notice formerly that the
matter which is discharged is often
a compound of pus, bile, ^{water} and
blood. This in the cases I have just now
mentioned is often mixed with them.
The pus ~~whereas it exists alone~~ sometimes so adheres to the
liver as to erode ^{and damage} the bone. I before mentioned ~~too~~ ^{it} ~~exists~~ in its passage through the ~~spleen~~ ^{sustentaculum}.

An hepatitis when completely cured
often leaves a predisposition behind it to
a return of the disease. It likewise
more generally leaves a dull pain in
the right side, which is increased by

in the matter discharged from the
liver whether by nature or art is very sign
unfavourable.

Fatigue and ~~agitation~~ changes in
the weather, and Agitation of mind.

Black urine is generally a fatal
very sign in an hepatitis.

This sign is unfavourable. Great fever &
a moisture upon the skin - an increased
secretion of mucus from the lungs -
haemorrhages from the nose, or the
mucipela^g on any part of the body.
mucoidal vapors, & a copious flow of
high coloured urine with a red, or whitish
sediment are all favorable symptoms.

Disections show but little signs of
affection in persons who die in the early
stage of acute hepatitis. After chronic
hepatitis the liver is leprous in its fibre,
and resembles a honey comb from its
internal substance being absorbed. Some-
times the whole liver except to its

V a patient in August 1811 & with
Diato~~des~~desato a mixture of Jaundice
and hepatitis was suggest from whom
was with a number of small worms
cyst the morning after her death.
Dr Frost mentions Worms as one of
the causes of a disease in the liver
to be mentioned presently.

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external covering seems to be consumed.
The matter found in the Ab-
-scesses is sometimes not only very
arid, but extremely fetid. It looks
like mud next to the other forms of
hepatie disease.

There is great ^a a beautiful simplicity
in the study and practice of medicine
when they are conducted under the direction
of ~~principles~~ principles. - I mentioned for-
merly that the different grades of fevers
never depend upon a difference in the force
of the remote cause or impression which
produced them. I repeated the same
mark in treating upon the different
forms of intestinal fever. - ^{for} In
treating upon ^{the} hepatic diseases we

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shall select but two. In the thirty-first letter of Morgagni on the causes and seats of diseases, article the twelfth, he relates the following case. "A priest who laboured under an intestinal flux, discharged various kinds of humours, and these discharges were attended with very severe pains of the bowels, but in them, there appeared neither any thing bloody or purulent. He died on the thirteenth day of the disease: All the intestines being examined, closely on their internal surface, and that more than once, shewed no where any erosion, much less any ulceration, and what seemed more surprising still, they were not without that mucus, as it is called, with which they are naturally smeared over."

Dr. Lind, after describing the habitual flux, concludes with the following remark. "I have seen an hundred cases, where after the whole fluids of the body had been as it were drained by a long continued flux, the discharge at length stopt, and the patient lived in good spirits for some weeks, though reduced to a perfect skeleton. After death, the intestines were found perfectly free from ulceration, and in a sound state."*

We observe similar instances of the absence of the marks of disease in the salivary, and in the lachrymal glands, after the most copious and even protracted discharges have taken place from each of them.

~~2. There is a preternatural discharge of a milky fluid from the bowels, which I believe comes in most cases from the liver. It has been called the celiac flux. It is very common in children, in whom it exists with a sound state of the appetite and stomach. It occurs likewise occasionally in adults. Lanzoni~~

* Diseases of Hot Climates, p. 282.

it especially in one warm pa... This
cause of
This

Pathological and Practical Remarks upon certain Morbid Affections of the Liver. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

~~In contemplating the use which I have ascribed to the LIVER in the third volume of the Medical Museum, I have been led to the following application of it, to pathology and the practice of physic.~~

~~It has been common to suppose that inflammation, obstruction, ulcer, hepatalgia, schirrus, tubercles and gall stones constitute all the morbid states of the liver. But there is good reason to believe it may be affected with diseases without any visible disorganization of its structure, and even with appearances after death, of its being in a sound state. I shall briefly mention those diseases and the proofs of their existence.~~

V ~~There is a preternatural excretion and excretion of thin and bitter yellow bile.~~ This is common in hot climates, and in warm weather in climates alternately hot and cold. It is attended with diarrhoea, sickness, want of appetite, sometimes vomiting in the morning, and when this is not the case, with feverishness, a clammy mouth, a burning in the eyes and hands, and a sallow complexion. That a preternatural secretion and excretion of bile may take place without any obvious morbid affection of the liver, I infer from the examination of the body of a lady, who died with this symptom in an excessive degree, in the month of August 1805, under the care of Dr. Physick and myself. The result of this dissection did not surprise me. The same absence of the signs of disease, has been noticed in the bowels after both acute and chronic discharges from them, originating in preternatural action of their muscular fibres. From among many records of this kind I

turn back to p 39.

shall instances of ^{similar} ³⁷ meet with, the same force of remote & existing cause producing the same difference in the grade of disease. We have described the two highest grade of disease in the liver viz: the acute & chronic hepatitis. A less force of the causes which induce both, produce all the diseases which we are now about to mention. The next of them in order is

The a putridal scurvy and excretion of thin and bitter bile. - V

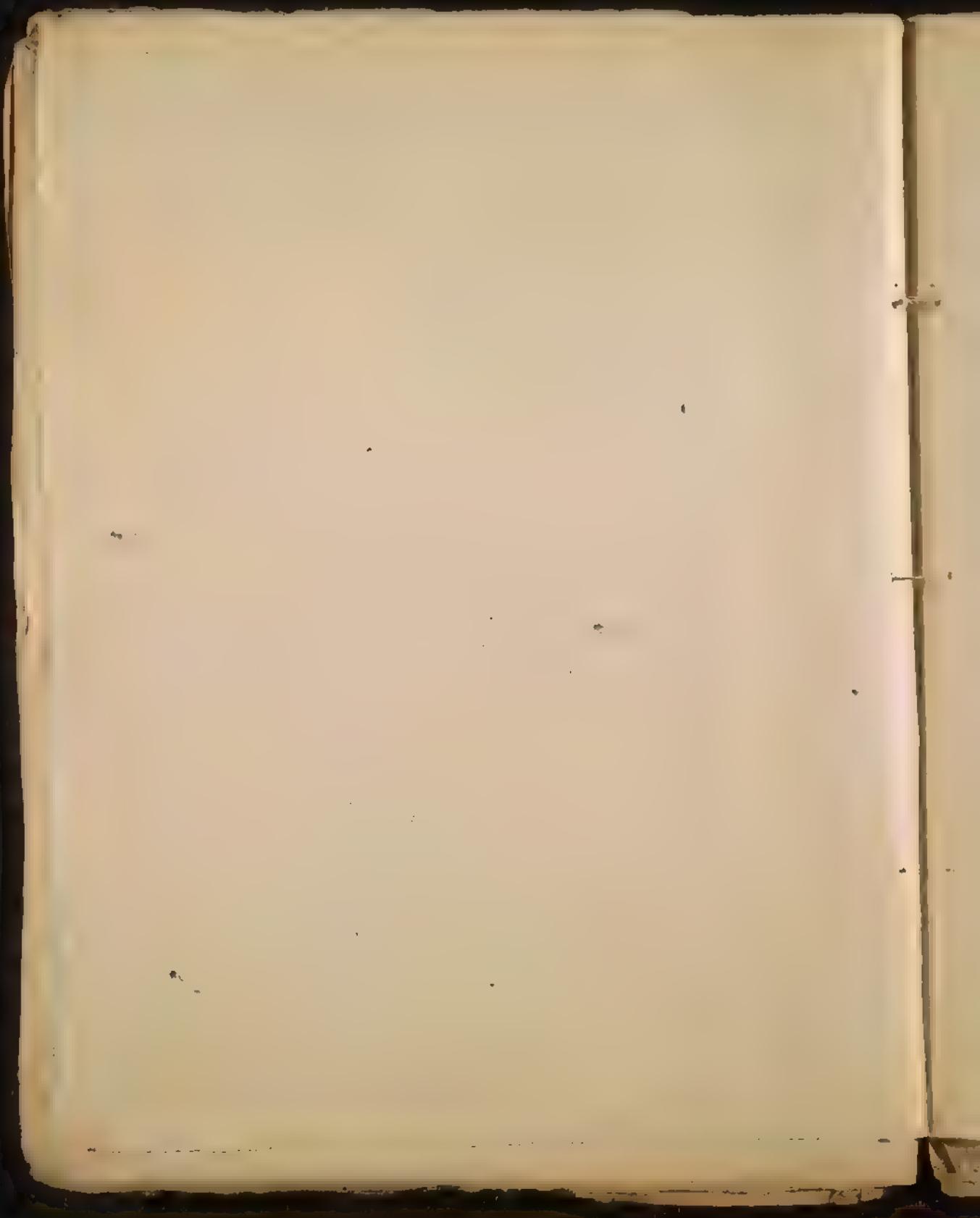
The causes of this disease are the same as those which produce acute & chronic inflamⁿ: acting with less force upon the liver, or upon a system less disposed to take an inflammatory action.

Audnt spirits are a frequent cause of it especially in the United States. This

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A morbid influence upon the liver
is happily characterized by the fable of
Prometheus who is ~~to~~ said to have stolen
fire from heaven. These effects are
as happily characterized by the punish-
ment of this thief. It was a Vulture
preying upon his liver.

In addition to the causes which act
commonly producing inflammation
of the liver and a preternatural secretion
of bile, there are several which act
more especially in producing the latter.
These are great heat, violent exercise,
violent emotions and passions of the mind,
the motion of a ship - contusions of the
head - ~~and the~~ worms according to Dr
Provost, and the bite of a rattlesnake.



The Remedies for this disease are
palliative and radical.

If the palliative remedies are

1 Bleeding if the pulse be full or tense.

2 Gripe emetics and purges. The former
should be used rarely & cautiously. I think
I have seen them do mischieif in a physician
of this city who resorted to them every week
or ten days. The purges should be magnesia,
Rhubarb, and Calomel & now & then Galago
and Calomel.

3 A Draught of hot water every morning.
This is highly commended by Dr Saunders.
It meets and blunts the bile by diluting it
when it is most acrid & most redundant;
that is, in the morning. From a small
teacupful to half a pint may be taken
at a time. The heat of the water gives
it a moderately tonic power. —

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4 Fasting. This should be as complete as the system can bear, and should be submitted to at least once a week. It is most necessary when the disease has been induced by full feeding. Resolut the practice of Dr Franklin ~~who was a minister~~ while he was at the French Court. He fasted from all sorts of food over a week in order to give nature an opportunity to clean out her streets. Resolut too the fact from Redi who tells us he always found the intestines of those animals that died of hunger not only perfectly clean, but very white.

5 Blister to the wrists have done great service in this disease especially when it is accompanied with a diarrhoea.

17 The radical remedies for this disease

✓ a little Alhagi to it, when it is
agreeable to the appetite of the
patient.

Should be

1 avoiding all its remote & exciting causes
particularly intemperance in eating, and
drinking.

2 Reduced diet. The stomach often retains
its healthy actions in this disease, or it is under
the influence of a preternatural appetite, and
hence the double and morbid labors of the li-
ver. Rice, potatoes & dry bread with a small
quantity of salted meat, or fish & lean
fresh meat ~~without~~ should constitute the
Diet of patients in this disease. ~~with~~ ^{milk may}
~~be~~ made to lay upon the stomach by adding ✓
3 If the Stomach be affected with dyspepsia

all the remedies for it to be mentioned
hereafter should be prescribed. The Chalybeate
waters have often performed great cures of
this disease. They strengthen the stomach, &
at the same time dilute the bile.

4 Frictions upon the region of the liver,
or gently stimulating plasters.

now others as
in whom it occurs in a transient,
Hodgkin's but most frequently as
a chronic disease.

5 Almond in such doses as gently to affect the mouth. The disease is generally suspended by this medicine, and when aided by other remedies, generally cured by it.

6 Gentle and constant exercise especially on horseback, and

7 A change of Climate where there is reason to believe it has been induced by external heat. Travelling should be advised in those cases only to a cool, or cold country.

III. The next disease in order is a purulent natural secretion & excretion of a milky fluid from the liver which is discharged from the bowels in the form of a dysentery. It has been called the calice flux. It is very common among children in whom it exists with a sound state of the appetite & stomach. It occurs likewise occasionally in adults & Lanzzorri

V Dr Willmry has described a diarrhoea
which ~~was~~ at one season affected a number
of people in the island of Barbadoes in
which the stools were ~~most~~ uniform white. +



+ p 75 Rush edition

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

describes it in the following words. "Excreta alblicant, et spumescunt,"* and again he gives the epithet "Chylosa" to the matter discharged from the bowels.† Degner has taken notice of it in his treatise upon the dysentery. His words are "alii et quidem ante valetudinarii, superata dysenteria, per aliquot adhuc hebdomadas, multum chyli albi qui a pulte farinacea haud abhorrebat, cum fecibus naturalibus mixti, vel post eas, deficiebant."‡ A remarkable case of this disease came under my notice in the summer of the year 1809, in a lady from Wilmington in the Delaware state. She complained of a heaviness in her right side. Her stomach was in a healthy state, and her appetite and digestion were unimpaired. Her stools for many months were nearly as white as milk. ~~Her disease yielded to bleeding, calomel, blisters, and afterwards to astringent medicines.~~ A similar case, attended with pain in the right side and shoulder, occurred in the Pennsylvania Hospital in the months of February and March 1810, an account of which was preserved by Mr. Moore one of the apothecaries of the hospital. I have supposed in both these cases, as well as in all the others that have been mentioned, that the milky discharge came from the liver, and that it was chyle which the liver was unable from its redundancy or some morbid quality inherent in it, to prepare in such a manner as to fit it for being changed into blood.¶ I have called this disease diabetes chylosus in-

* Opera Physico-Medica and Philologica, p. 188, v. ii.

† P. 190, do. ‡ P. 31.

§ To the authorities mentioned in the author's inquiry into the functions of the liver in support of the chylous nature of the hepatic bile, he will add another which he has lately met with in Verdu's Anatomy. His words are, "We sometimes find it sweet [viz. the hepatic bile] in a manner like the dissolution of saccharum saturni," P. 146. And again, "The bitterness of the bile is never so great, but one may perceive some sweet mixed with it," P. 155. These facts furnish an additional argument in favor of the chylopoetic office of the liver.

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arise from their being more irritated or
excited in discharging the chyle.

V. D'Alillury has de
scribed ~~at one~~ ^{one} ~~few~~
of people in the island
which the stools were

testinalis. When this redundant or morbid chyle has been discharged by the kidneys it has been called diabetes mellitus, instead of which name, I have given it that of diabetes chylous *renalis*. The kidneys I believe are not its primary seat. They are, I have supposed, like the bowels, the outlets only of the chyle. I infer this from the emaciation which takes place in this disease, and from the quantity of the matters discharged by the kidneys being so much greater in a given time than the drinks and aliments taken into the body. The former occurs only in diseases of what are called glands of supply, in which the liver is included, and the latter can arise only from the constant drafts of the liver upon the fat and other solid, or component parts of the body. The emaciation of the body may perhaps serve to distinguish this intestinal diabetes from a common intestinal diarrhoea in which there is often no loss of flesh, and according to Dr. Heberden in one instance, an increase of fat. But there are other outlets of this chyle besides the bowels and the kidneys. These are the stomach, the lungs and the salivary glands from which there are several accounts of its having been discharged in the histories of the diabetes.] It is true the kidneys sometimes discover marks of disease in patients who die of what has been called the diabetes mellitus; but the same, and much greater marks of disorganization occur in the kidneys in patients who die of general diseases. This curious and important fact in morbid anatomy has been fully established by Dr. Proust in his excellent volumes of dissections entitled "Medicine Eclairee par Observation, et L'Overture des Corps." In a great majority of persons who died of fevers, pulmonary consumption, and other visceral diseases, the kidneys were found in a diseased state. It is possible the recumbent and supine posture of the body before death may be one of the causes of their disorganization. It was in consequence of a belief

and morbid positions.

+ p 75 Rush edition

morbid chyle has been called diabetes mellitus, & that of diabetes chyle not its primary seat. Bowels, the outlets only maciation which takes quantity of the matters discharged greater in a given time to the body. The former called glands of supply the latter can arise only upon the fat and other parts. The emaciation of the body distinguishes this intestinal diarrhoea in which there is no Dr. Heberden in one place are other outlets of the kidneys. These are the glands from which there is discharged in the his- kidneys sometimes discovered of what has been urine, and much greater kidneys in patients who have an important fact published by Dr. Proust in a work entitled "Medicine du Corps." In a number of fevers, pulmonary consumption the kidneys were found to be recumbent and supine may be one of the causes consequence of a belief

= Dr Baillie's remarks upon the state of the kidneys in morbid bodies are worthy of our notice upon this subject.
"The kidneys are subject to a good deal of variety in their natural circumstances from original formation. The two kidneys are sometimes found to be joined together. They are sometimes situated before the lumbar vertebrae, & sometimes on the sides of the pelvis. They are occasionally very small in their size, & a kidney on one side is sometimes wanting; when this is the case, the other kidney is larger than the ordinary size." p : 149.

The morbid appearance in the kidneys in this disease probably arise from their being more irritated or exercised in discharging the chyle.

V He tells us that pleatornatus collections have been found in the livers of persons who have died of the diabetes mellitus nervosis - that the water which is separated from the bile in this disease has a sweet taste, and that the urine in its last stage, has the bitter taste of bile. The same opinion I have lately discovered by his Clifton writings, and hence ^{was held} before me ^{he has} placed the Diabetes among the diseases of the liver.

W ascribed the disease to what he calls "imperfect assimilation": I concur in this short account of it with my illus-
=tious master. It has been objected, to, because the stomach ^{sometimes in} is a sound part in some cases. This may be, and yet the liver be in a diseased state & performs its office upon the chyle in an imperfect manner, — when the chyle is not dis-
=charged =

that this form of disease Diabetes, affected
the liver, and with it the whole system
acted with exclusive morbid action that
I had ~~had~~ recourse to depleting remedies for its
cure, the effects of which shall be mentioned
presently. I was the more disposed to believe
the liver to be the primary seat of this disease
from discoursing the same opinion ini-

- dentally introduced by Dr. Mead in his
~~It was introduced by Dr. Edwards in his~~
Account of the poison of the Viper ^{as}
know much is ascribed to a morbid state

of the stomach in this disease the pro-
^{cystosus cynalis.}

- duction of Diabetes & there can be no
doubt of its performing its office impudently
in preparing the Urine in this disease, but
I suspect its morbid state is occasioned
chiefly by its sympathy with a primary
affection of the liver. Dr. Cullen has
~~sawards the close of his lecture~~

= the bowels or kidneys it is reported in the Aborigines of =
= mixed Papacy - of 1500 boys who were of pure =

✓ Dr Thomas Christie says it is a very com-
- mon disease in Ceylon and that it is brought
on by a diet of ~~Pacharine Vegetables~~. It is con-
- fined exclusively to the natives - of 7000 Europeans
who exclusively upon Pacharine Vegetables. Of
7000 Europeans in that Island who live
upon a mixture of animal & vegetables.
food, the disease is not known.

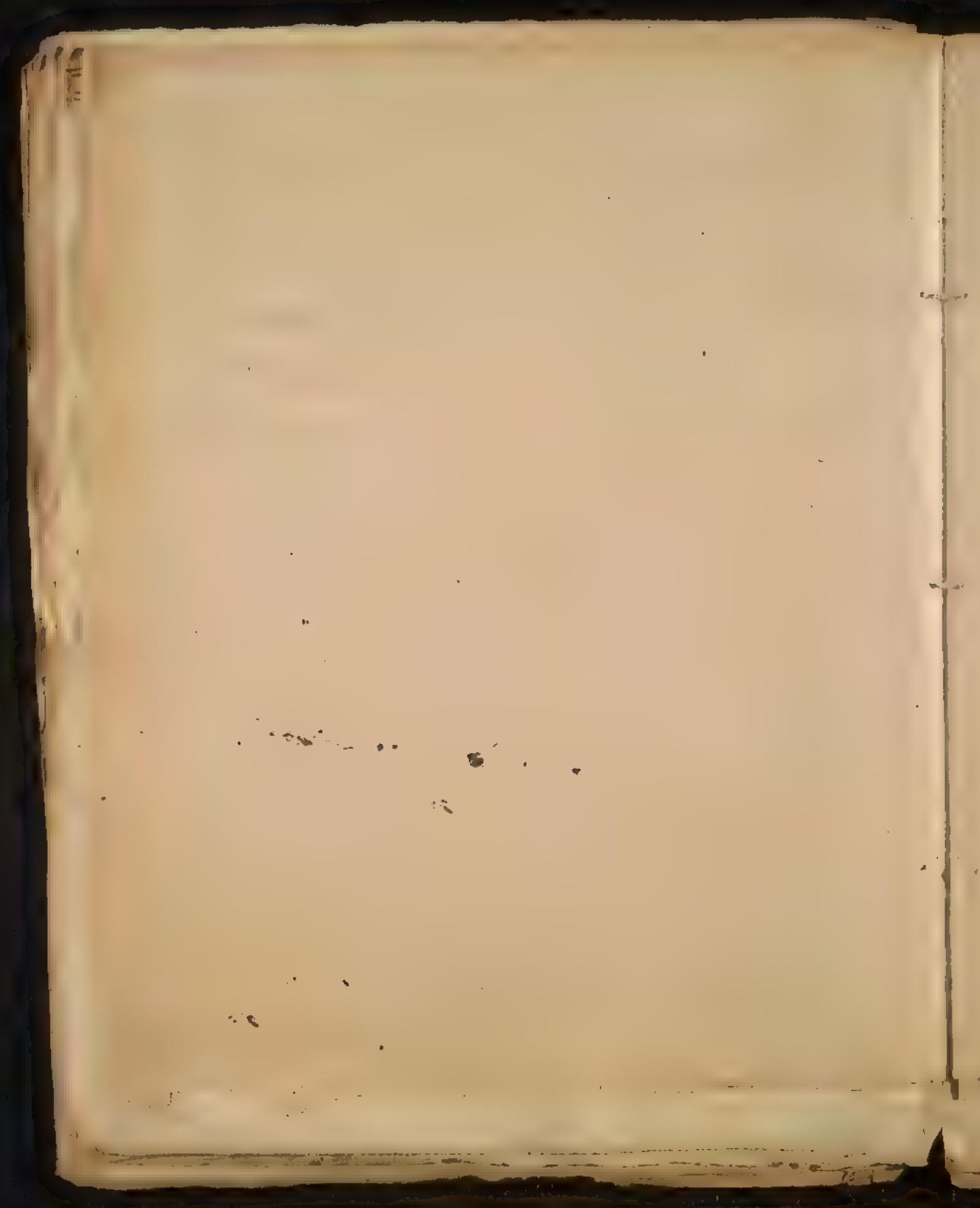
It is remarkable the Diabetes Hypogaeus
intestinatis, & renalis are both attended
with the same symptoms. They both
sometimes exist together.

They are both moreover produced
by the same causes, and these are
1 all the usual causes of Hepatitis &
Hypotrichia.

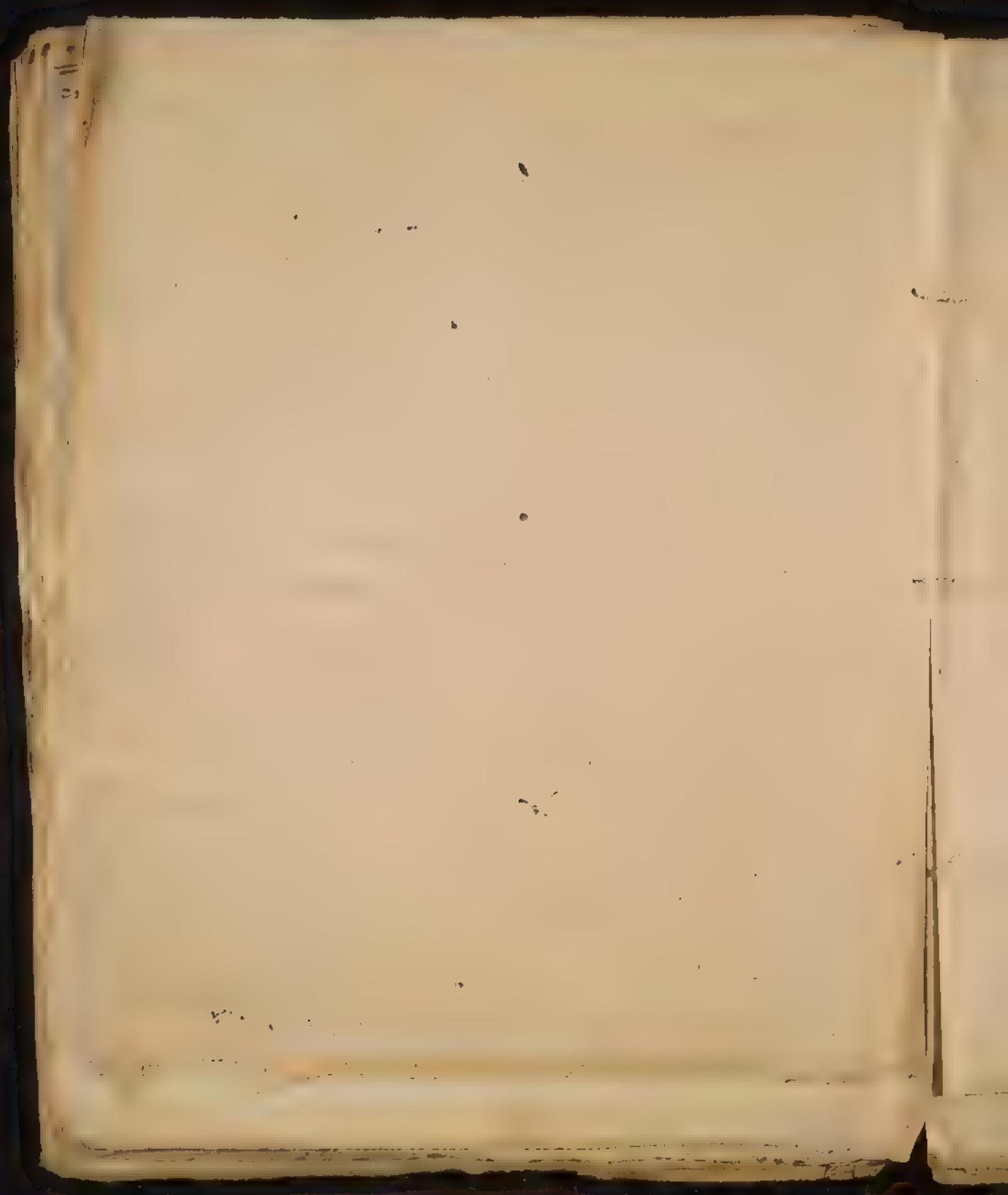
2 all the usual ^{causes of} of gout, particularly
inflammation in the use of fermented &
adent liquors - of acids - and resent liquors,
and the undue exercise of all the faculties
of the mind.

3 A Diet consisting exclusively or chiefly
of vegetables. Cows and horses are some-
times affected with this disease and
probably from this cause living
wholly upon vegetables.

The symptoms of the Diabetes
this disease in a man -



Chylous remiss are a frequent, quick
 full, or tense pulse, - great thirst - fla-
 tulence - a hot and dry skin. There is
 one exception to the last symptom I have
 mentioned upon record, and that is
 profuse yellow sweat from the groin,
 - a burning sensation in the hands
 and soles of the feet, - pains in the head,
 & back - ball of the great toe, - pubis &
 left side - giddiness, and disturbed sleep,
 a dry mouth, a red tongue, palpita-
 tion of the heart & arteries, or a
 - whee with white, green & dark coloured
 stools, inordinate appetite, dulness of
 the senses, sore gums - great emaciation
 of body, ~~stomach~~^{stomach} dysentery, dysuria,
 this malady in a man



involuntary emission of semen - retraction of the testicles, and absence of sexual desires. — The following particulars in the history of the discharge ^{& appearance} of the urine should command our attention.

- 1 It is unusually copious, exceeding the quantity of liquids taken into the body.
- 2 The quantity of urine is sometimes less copious than usual by $\frac{1}{5}$. This is taken notice of by Dr' Latham.
- 3 It is discharged in large and impulsive quantities at a time.
- 4 It sometimes passes out of the bladder in an involuntary manner.
- 5 The urine is at first watery, then white and turbid. It is homogeneous generally, but I have seen one case in which ~~repeatedly~~ the white or chyleous matter this drags in a stream.

+ in no Sutherland

& more slowly than healthy vine.

separated from the watery part of the Urine, and settled in the bottom of the Vessel that contained it. Dr. Baillie describes a similar case in which the white or chyleous matter was deposited in the form of cream.

6 The Urine after a while acquires a sweet taste, and yields from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{1}{6}$ of sugar. The Urine thus impregnated with sugar undergoes the vinous fermentation. It has been found to contain no urea. When lime or an alkali is thrown upon it it units with ammoniacal vapor. After a while the urine loses its sweet, and acquires a bitter taste. It purifies the blood. But the kidneys & bowels are not the only outlets of the chyle which floats in the blood. It is discharged from the mouth this may be in a vomit.

✓ from the stomach in Cardialgia
Sputatoria - or water brash; and
from the pores, in sweat. The sweat
upon the skin emit after a white an
drid odor, from their having undergone
the actions of fermentation. From these
facts you see the disease so far from being
local, or confined to the kidneys, pervades the
~~whole system.~~ ^{This patient was said} ~~whole system.~~ ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{it} ~~was~~ ⁱⁿ ~~one~~ ^{case} in which
the Chyle separated from the Urine,
and settled in the bottom of the
Uterus ^{Dr Baillie} ~~but~~ maintained it. Dr Baillie
describes a similar case in a woman.
The sediment in this ~~case~~ instance
he says resembled cream.

+ even the breath has a musty
smell said to resemble ~~rapay~~ ^{rapay and mustard}. - It
would seem as if the kidneys were the
chief repository, and all the other outlets
I have mentioned, the footpaths by which

infativa - from 53 the lungs by coughing & V
~~Dysaeriz, phlegmoris in resecreture, blood~~
~~eminal emission - extraction of the testicles~~
of Ureter & Absence of unusual desires,
a yellowness of the eyes & skin - Sweetish
or acid breath, taste and Sweats. The matter
which imparts the sweet taste to the tongue
is not only secreted in the mouth, but passes
from it from the Stomach and lungs.
The Urine is at first pale, and insipid,
becomes gradually turbid, then sweetish,
~~affinandi bitter~~ and finally small in
Quantity. It purifies flouer
than healthy Urine, becomes acid by
fermentation, and when lime or an
Alkali is added to it, an ammoniacal
Vapor rises from it. The effects
Thirty six ounces of the Urine in this
therapeutic stage of the disease yielded 31x
of such urine mallei in one experiment,
and a pint of it yielded an ounce of
this mallei in a second.

The Chyle is conveyed out of the body.

It is no objection to this account of the theory I have delivered that we see no ~~sugars~~ ^{sugar} in this ~~ridiculous absurdity~~ ^{when drawn} in this marks of Chyle in the blood, ~~as~~ and ~~in case~~ we are unable to detect any sugar in it. ~~that we not perceive it when by means of taste~~ The same thing takes place in the blood of women who give suck, and yet we believe the milk in their breasts to be a secretion from the Chyle of this blood. — No urea ~~is~~ found in the blood when drawn from a vein, and yet its component parts would exist there, or we should not find them in the blood. Animal food in a quantity so small ~~as not to~~ and so prepared,

as to afford as little stimulants as possible. Animal food is indicated not only by the flatulence ^{and} ~~the~~ occasional acidity which ^{sometimes} occurs in the stomach, but by its being more easily assimilated, or converted into perfect Chyle and blood. — It was said Dr Christie says by an animal diet the natives of Ceylon

This disease sometimes destroys life in a few weeks, but it often continues for months and even and then for years before it proves fatal. Apathy, delirium, & convulsions sometimes precede and attend its last stage. —

The Remedies for the Diabetes Chylous intestinalis should be

1 Bleeding if the pulse be full or tense. The efficacy of this remedy in the diarrhoea which follows the measles, and in several other cases of diarrhoea strongly urge its use in this disease.

2 purges of magnesia, Rhubarb and Salome.

3 Emetics of Ipecacuanha

4 A ~~reduced~~ reduced diet. Consisting of V 5 A Laxative, this remedy promises more success than any other from the seat of the disease being in the liver.

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6 After the reduction of the pulse,
Astringents and tonics such as are
commonly prescribed in diarrhoea from
other causes and which will be men-
tioned hereafter.

There are two groups
The Remedies for the Diabetes chylosus
renalis, should be
1 Bleeding if the pulse call for it which
it always does in its first stage. I have
used this remedy with great advantage
in several cases of this disease. The blood
is general indicates the usual marks
of great morbid action. You will find
it did so in the case mentioned by Dr
Rollo, but as the blood drawn by it
it is true was not very, but it exhibited
much stronger marks of explosive acti-
=on in the blood vessels.

✓ In those cases in which there
is reason to believe the disease has
been induced by ~~the~~ vegetable ali-
ment, the diet should consist mainly
^{after all} of animal food, particularly
beef & mutton. Dr Thomas Christie says
it was cured by an animal diet in the
Indies of Sylton.

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2 Drugs, 3 Tonics & reduced animal
Diet, and ~~the~~ ^{animal} Fattigation. As soon as
they have reduced the System to the
stimulating point, the remedies
should be Alum, Eritie Acid - bark
iron, Orris, oil of amber, tar &
garlic, to which should be added
Exercise, the cold bath, & ~~also~~ tra-
veling. If it has been cured by a profuse
perspiration brought on by labor.
There are two very troublesome
symptoms in this disease which re-
quire specific remedies. They are an
inordinate appetite & great thirst.
The former may be blunted by means
of a table spoonful of sweet oil taken
three or four times a day, and by chew-
ing tobacco - The latter should be allayed
by means of sucking lemons - by wash-
ing the mouth with cold water, or
holding ice in it, or by taking a little

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with & water. Thirst we are told is
very common among the catholics in
Ireland at the season of Lent in which
they live wholly upon salt fish. They
alleviate it by drinking a mixture
of Oatmeal and water. They call
it Shirk. The raw oatmeal proba-
bly from its indigestible nature
exerts an action upon the stomach
which opens or destroys the morbid
excitement of thirst in the nerves.

I shall say presently that in-

where



MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

~~that this form of diabetes affected the liver, and with it the whole system, with excessive morbid action in its first stage, that I had recourse to depleting remedies for its cure, and happily with success in four instances out of five that have come under my notice. I was the more disposed to believe the liver to be the primary seat of this disease from discovering the same opinion incidentally introduced by Dr. Mead into his account of the poison of the Viper.* I know much is ascribed to a morbid state of the stomach in the production of diabetes. There can be no doubt of its performing its office imperfectly in preparing the chyle, in this disease, but I suspect its morbid state is occasioned chiefly by its sympathy with a primary affection of the liver.~~

IV There is a preternatural secretion from the liver of a clear liquor, and nearly as insipid as water. Of this I have met with a remarkable instance. Benjamin Fuller, formerly a respectable merchant of this city, was afflicted for many years with a distressing colic, which was followed by a profuse discharge of water from his stomach. He died on the twenty-ninth of November, 1799, and agreeably to his request before his death, his body was opened by Dr. Dorsey in the presence of Dr. Physick and myself. We found nothing morbid in the structure of the liver, except a small diminution of its size. In the gall-bladder we found four gall-stones, two of which were highly polished by their friction upon each other, together with about half a gill of exactly the same kind of clear and watery fluid which he had been in the habit of discharging in quarts at a time from his stomach. This dissection served as a clue to lead me to the source of those copious discharges of water from the bowels which take

* P. 40, 41.

*from the bowels —
from the liver. —*

*visited
whose
were
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ratio
liveris.
— on the
1811
with
water
cold*

place in certain diseases. Piso has described them in his account of the "Diarrhoea Serosa." Dr. Willis takes notice of them under the name of "watery stools," in his description of the fluxes which prevailed in London in the year 1670; and sir John Pringle mentions them in his history of the Dysentery. Morgagni speaks of them as occurring chiefly in the autumn, a time when the liver is more liable to be affected with disease, than any other part of the body. He appears to have suffered from them himself. In travelling with great haste to visit Cardinal Albano in the year 1733, he tells us he discharged at least sixteen pints of almost limpid water, in the course of twelve hours.⁴ Nor should it surprise us that the liver should thus suddenly pour this immense quantity of water into the bowels. In these cases the water appears to have lost its ordinary course, for the liver more commonly empties its watery plethora into the cavity of the abdomen, where it produces the disease known by the name of the ascites. If this opinion be correct, may not the diabetes aquosus be considered as an ascites thrown upon the kidneys? This conjecture is rendered probable by a preternatural flow of urine so often occurring in hard drinkers, and hard drinkers being so often affected with diseased livers.

renalis

4. There is I believe, a preternatural secretion and excretion of air from the liver. A secretion of air has been admitted by Mr. John Hunter from other parts of the body. A discharge of air from the uterus has been mentioned by Savage. Two instances of it have been noticed in this city; but the liver seems to be the most frequent and plentiful source of it. The dry colera mordax of the year 1679, described by Dr. Sydenham, in which torrents of air were dis-

• Letter 31st. Article 9th.

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the Dysentery.
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of the body. A dis-
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noticed in this city;
frequent and plentiful
of the year 1679, de-
torrents of air were dis-

V In the summer of 1811. I visited
a lady in the Colera morbus whose
evacuations from the bowels were
so limpid, that they hardly stained
linen. They flowed from her in an
involuntary manner. Perhaps it
would be proper to call this hepatic
disease diabetes aquosus intestinalis.

The fever which prevailed in the
borders of New York & Connecticut in 1811
described by Dr. Bapst was attended with
similar involuntary discharges of water
from the bowels - probably derived
from the liver. —

✓ form of diabetes was in a school
mate when a boy in whom I well
recollect it followed an intermitting
fever - a disease which is universally
admitted to impair the natural
functions of the liver. -

- For my part I have no doubt of this
often ~~taking place~~. The disease in this
case should be called diabetes aquosus
venalis. One of the worst cases of this

The Remedies for the Diabetes aquosus
intestinalis should be liquid blandness,
cordials, and astringents both by the mouth,
and by injections, and warm ^{external} applications
to the bowels.

The Remedies for the Diabetes aquosus re-
nalis should be

, depletion when the pulse is intermittently
excited, afterwards Bark, Iron, Aloe and
all the other common tonics and astringents articles
of the shops.

While I thus maintain that the
diabetes aquosus renalis is often the effect
of an original disease in the liver, I beg
leave to add that I have no doubt of

✓ Discharge of Water in the purpura of
Hysteria, and in Hypochondriasis is
the effect of a transient or chronic
disease in the kidneys.

¶ The dry Colera morbus of the year
1679 described by Dr Sydenham in which
tumors of air were discharged upwards
and downwards instead of bile, seem
to have been derived exclusively from
the liver. —

+ Founder of Jamaica
F. W. M. Page.

its being occasionally a local disease, &
bears the effect wholly of a diseased
state of the kidneys. — The profuse
▼ There is a spontaneous excretion ^{and}
excretion of Air from the liver. This is
no new opinion. Mr John Hunter ad-
mits of the excretion and excretion of air
from many parts of the body. Savage
mentions a discharge of air from the
Uterus. Two instances of it have occurred
in this city; but the liver seems to be
the most frequent and plentiful source
of it. I have seen two cases ^{this dry colic} of it lately,
the one in 1810 - the other in 1811. In
the former it preceded a constant dis-
charge of bile, - in the latter ^{it pre-}
ceded a copious discharge of bile.
- It was in both cases a distressing
disease. The air was discharged both

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✓ we have said ~~the~~ ^{the} ascribed the dry colick
to air ~~which~~ ^{and} has passed into the cavity of the abdomen
into the cavity of which are secreted in
the liver ^{and} ~~are~~ ^{and} poured
the ~~liver~~ ^{and} ~~secretions~~ known into
the cavity of the abdomen as well as
into the intestines. May not the
Tympanites, or air dropsy be the
effect of in like manner of a
diseased action in the liver. The
air in this disease is ^{more permanently} ~~passed into~~
~~confined in~~ ^{the} ~~the cavity of the abdomen~~
~~but into the~~ ^{intestines} where by stim-
ulating it produces pain and
It is sometimes external swelling;
that is not easily distinguished from
the swelling which results from
the admission of air into the
cavity of the abdomen, & now & then com-
bined therewith water.

Its Remedies are Laudanum, cordials
and tonics. I have read of an account of
its having been used by bleeding, and
by cold applications to the bowels. This
would indicate that it was sometimes

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upwards and downwards. The noise made by its coming upwards has been called by the common people "dry barking" - As I have often ~~seen~~ observed it, and ~~seen~~ ~~felt~~ it in the yellow fever. It is a substitute for the discharge of bile. It is remarkable they never take place together. It would seem, that they depended upon two distinct kinds of action in the liver.

The Remedies for this dry Colera should be bleeding if the pulse call for it - ~~and~~ afterwards Cordials, liquid Landauers and warm external applications to the bowels. I have known two instances in which ~~this disease~~ it was relieved by taking occasionally a teaspoonful of Camphorated Spirit of Wine in a little sugar & water.

✓

7

—attended with, & intermissional or excessive
excitement. Dr Remondine ^{Distinguishes it from} ~~describes~~ it from
as it is by being accompanied with "a more
frequent, and hard, pulse."

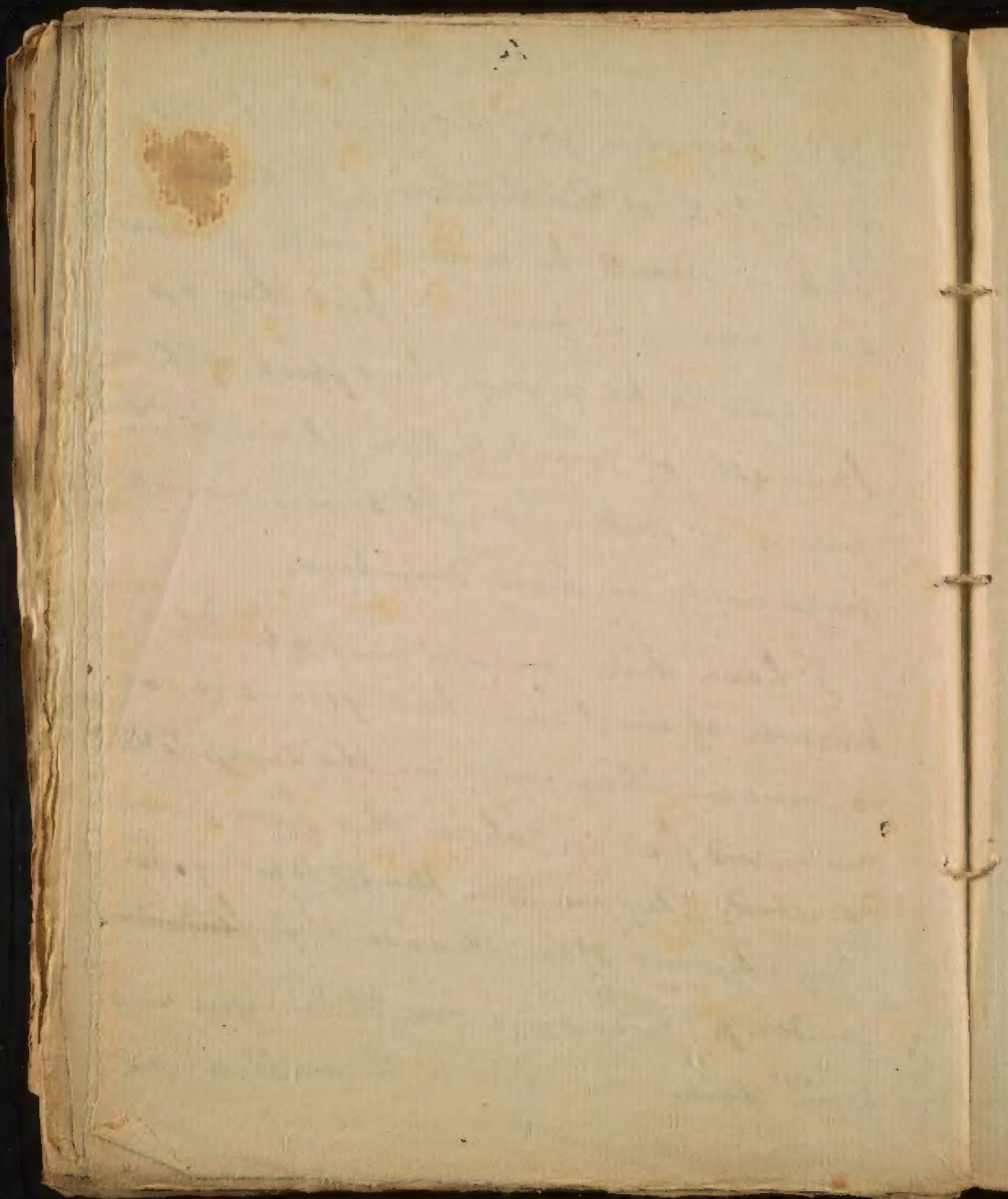
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The last morbid affection or disease
of the liver which I mentioned was a
discharge & excretion of black
matter from it. It has been supposed to
be blood, but it does not coagulate like
blood. It is however sometimes mixed
with blood. It appears to be black bile
of a morbid quality. It is sometimes
discharged upwards ^{in the yellow fever} in which case it
has been supposed to come from the
stomach, but it more generally passes
downwards, and that too in immense
quantities. ~~I have seen~~ It is generally
a fatal symptom in fevers antecedent to
fevers & dysenteries. I lost three patients
with it in the autumn of 1810. I have
called it from its ~~and~~ appearance &
fatal issue the black Donit of the liver.

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The Remedies for it should be suited
to the state of the System. Perhaps
Bleeding would be useful in it. I have
seen recoveries from it, but they ap-
peared to be more the effect of the
strength of Constitution than of the
power of Medicine. It occurs most
frequently in bad Drinkers.

I have thus mentioned all the
diseases of the Liver, but you are not
to suppose they exist in the simple &
unmixed state in which they have been
described. They are often blended together.
They moreover often change their ~~state~~
grades. In prescribing for them you must
suit your remedies to those changes.



we proceed next to speak of the disorders
of the liver, that is of those morbid
affections in which diseased action arises,
from a decay or destruction of irritability
~~and loss~~ in the parts affected.
They are often the effects of ~~waste~~^{wasted}
excitability, and the consequences of dis-
ease, but they are sometimes primary
affections of the liver, and occur both
~~so~~ as well as exist without any
of the usual signs of disease.

I The first disorder that I shall mention
consists in a total obstruction of secre-
tion and excretion from the liver.
Its causes are,

1 all the causes that induce yellow
fever and hepatitis. It is generally

